

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

VOLUME XXXVI. No. 309

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, No. 72 Broadway.—FRENCH OPERA.—PLANT OF THE
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—THE NEW DRAMA OF DIVORCE.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLET FANTASIES OF HENRI DENTY.
ST. JAMES THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—LITTON AND PRITCHARD, AC.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 11th street.—A CURIOUS CASE.—THE CRITIC.
WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 20th st.—Performances afternoon and evening.—THE BOY DETECTIVE.
ROBERTS THEATRE, 23d st., between 6th and 6th av.—DOT, OR THE CHICKEN ON THE HEARTH.
ROBERTS THEATRE, Bowery.—CRIME—AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MIND.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN OPERA.—FAUST.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 34th av. and 2d st.—ELEANOR ORR.
STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.—OFFER SEASON.—THE HUGENOTS.
PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—FAR WEST.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broadway.—NIBLO'S GARDEN.—BURLESQUE, BALLET, AC.
THEATRE COMIQUE, 54 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISTS, NEGRO ACTS, AC.
ROOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 55 Broadway.—THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 6th and 7th av.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
TOKY PASTORS OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—NEGRO ENTERTAINMENT, BURLESQUES, AC.
NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, AC.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, November 5, 1871.

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THE REGISTRATION this year exceed that of last year by 9,226 names. The total registration in 1870 was 142,666 and in this year 152,692. This indicates a very heavy vote next Tuesday.

THE CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA have not been so long away from the Flowery Kingdom without learning somewhat of "Mellon man's ways." The Chinese companies in San Francisco have commenced suits against the city of Los Angeles for the damages sustained by their countrymen in the late riots.

THE REV. DR. COLLYER, who since the great Chicago fire has been preaching to his flock near the ruins of his church, says that "those people who have been thanking God for the burning of Chicago are not those people who have been burned out, you know."

COMPTROLLER CONNOLLY has done the city and the State some service in turning over his department to Mr. Green as his deputy; but it is thought that Mr. Connolly might do still greater service to the public in devoting some evening after the election to a free conversation on the mysteries of the "Ring" with Mr. O'Connor.

FRED DOUGLASS was yesterday unanimously nominated for Assembly by the Republican Convention for the Second district of Monroe county. As the district is strongly democratic it is not at all likely that the colored orator will have an opportunity to ventilate his rhetoric in the Legislature next winter.

THE PRINCE, in failing to come up to time, will most likely fail in giving us any assistance in our imperial election; but in coming a day or two after the fair he will get his parade of the N. G. S. N. Y., we suppose, and we are glad to say that the soldiers who will have to do the marching will not be required to pay for the music.

OUR PREACHERS OF THE GOSPEL in their discourses to-day will doubtless, in many cases, find it expedient to touch upon the duties of all good citizens in reference to Tuesday's election; and though we do not like to see these godly men dabbling in the dirty pool of party politics, we think that on this occasion they may be excused if they do dabble a little in the pool of the "Ring."

BISMARCK ON THE ASPECT FOR WAR IN EUROPE.—Prince Bismarck's speech to the members of the Prussian Legislature on the subject of the National War Fund bill is one of the most important open denunciations which the world has had from the famous German statesman for a long time past. Bismarck tells the Prussians to make ready for war. He avers that such a preparation is rendered absolutely necessary by the existing condition of affairs in the Old World. When Prince Bismarck makes such an assertion he knows full well the grounds on which he makes it, so that we are forced to accept the conclusion that Europe is approaching another and grand convulsion by war, for such is really the indication conveyed in a cable telegram which reached us from Berlin at an early hour this morning.

The Marriage Relation—A Great Field for Reform to Church and State.

In this age of profligacy and licentiousness it is proper from time to time to remind legislators and communities of their relations toward God and the State and toward each other. Some of those relations are doubly sacred, because hallowed by the divine sanction and blessing, and among the sweetest and most important of these is the marriage relation, whose sacredness becomes now more than ever apparent here, in view of the complications and developments of polygamy and free-loveism—two relics of barbarism. We may not always be able to mete out a just punishment to the parties who, in defiance of right, justice and law, moral and human, break into individual families and by fraud and cunning destroy the household gods and disturb the domestic peace. They lead captive ally women under the guise of "spiritual affinities," and then, practicing iniquity in secret places, snap their fingers at the denunciations of the law of God and the statutes of the State or nation. But the men and the women who openly defy both laws, and pretend to do so by divine revelation, these we may arrest and punish. And there can be little doubt that the operation of national laws in Utah will speedily destroy that system of barefaced adultery which prevails there under the name and garb of polygamy. But what shall we do with its twin sister here? How shall we compass its ruin, seeing that it is bolstered up by so-called religious papers as well as by some of the leading secular dailies of this city and country? It may be a difficult task, but in the interest of morality and religion we lift our voice now against free-loveism as well as against polygamy, and demand the utter uprooting of the one as well as of the other. And the former we consider the more dangerous of the two. Our despatches from Salt Lake City for the past week or two show conclusively that polygamy is practically dead and gone. The "Saints" themselves admit that they have been cornered, and they see no means of escape except through Congress. Hence their Delegate, Hooper, has gone to Washington a month ahead to "lobby" against Justice McKean and the Gentiles who are prosecuting or persecuting (as some of them think) the Mormons. Brigham Young, the chief polygamist, has taken "the Southern route" for his health's sake, and a Deputy Marshal has gone on the same track for the law's sake, and ere long we expect to learn that Brigham and the Marshal are returning together. The original bravado has oozed out of the fingers of the Saints, and instead of taking up arms to defend their vile system, or setting fire to their property and burning it up wholesale, and departing elsewhere to perpetuate their vice, they are, like good citizens and sensible men, submitting with the best grace they can command to the fiat of the law. Only let the law be enforced against free-lovers, and communists among us, too, and all will be well.

The marriage relation, in its importance and in the order of time, stands next to that of the relation of the creature to the Creator. Its character is both spiritual and natural, and the former should always take precedence of the latter. But when, under the plea of "spiritual affinities," the gratification of "the lust of the flesh" only is sought, we may conclude that there is, after all, no real spiritual affinity in the case. God is not the author of confusion, but of peace, and His anathema is declared against adultery and lust, whether it be in the thought or the act. The family relation which springs from the marriage relation is too important in the economy and government of the Great Father to be ruthlessly torn asunder by any such special pleadings as the advocates of polygamy and free love have yet presented, or can present, to us. Through the family the revelation of God's good will to man has been made known. Through it also the Saviour of mankind came into the world, and during His earthly career He frequently acknowledged its importance and declared its divine origin. And through it the salvation which He brought to the race has been extended to the remotest bounds of the earth. Through the family the civilization of Christianity has become the power that it is to-day in the world, and we may with safety assert that whenever—if ever—the family relation shall go down Christianity must go down with it.

Through the family relation also, it is, that heathenism in all its gross, revolting and debasing forms is established and perpetuated, and our missionaries in India, China and Africa to-day find their great opposition in the family. In the streets and market places and highways they can secure ready listeners to the truths of the Gospel, but they cannot enter the stronghold of the family. Hence it has been found absolutely necessary of late years to organize female missionary associations, in the hope that women might be able to accomplish in the families of the heathen what the men have failed in doing. In every land and in every age of the world the marriage and the family relations have stood forth as peculiarly designed by God and as meriting and receiving His gracious smile and favor. And we may hope that greater blessings are in store in the future for both. But the purity and the unity of both must be preserved intact, and every violation of their sanctity must be punished to the fullest extent of the law. It cannot excuse our remissness in this regard to know that Messrs. Beecher and Frothingham and Tilton and Greeley advocate looseness and licentiousness in the marriage relation, and inferentially and naturally in the family also. We must enforce the State and national laws against every breach of the same, and must educate the people up to the standard that marriage is a divine as well as a civil contract, and then we shall not have to record so many unhappy matrimonial alliances and suits for divorce every year, nor so many examples of looseness of morals in the family as have lately been brought to public notice by the untimely ending of the subjects thereof. Here is work for the pulpit and the press during the winter campaign against vice and sin. We hope the Church and the press will prepare themselves for the contest.

Here we have, too, not only a great and inviting field of labor for the Church and the press, but also for the State; to churchmen and statesmen there is no field of labor more urgently calling for laborers than this. The marriage institution is the foundation of hu-

man society. It was the consummation of the sublime work of the Creation. The organic law is one man and one woman, and the blending and the binding together of the two lives as one; and all departures from this organic law have brought their punishments, and are and will be followed by their penalties to the family, the community and the nation, in proportion to the extent of the crime. Upon this all-important matter the Roman Catholic Church holds, in our judgment, the true doctrine of the marriage institution as established in the Creation, and as confirmed in the New Testament, in this—that marriage is a sacred compact between the parties, binding them till death. But admitting the numerous grievances pleaded elsewhere as each, in many cases, not only justifying, but calling for divorce, on the ground of humanity, it cannot be denied that the doctrines of free love preached or countenanced in some of our churches, and the facilities and excuses for divorce established in many of our States, are sapping the very foundations of American society.

The divorces of Indiana, for example, and Chicago divorces, have each become a by-word and a reproach, and as indicating a coarseness of the marriage relation only a degree or two removed from Mormon polygamy or the Oneida free love community. We entertain the hope, from the active judicial war at last in full progress against the saintly polygamy of Utah, that it will soon result in the removal of this "twin relic of barbarism;" but an indignant citizen of Utica calls our attention to "another relic of barbarism right here in our midst, whose low and lascivious conduct is worse than Mormonism—I mean the Oneida Community or Free Love Association," and he suggests that, "as the ball against vice has commenced rolling in the West, we should keep it rolling East until every vestige of Mormonism and free loveism shall be crushed out of every part of this free and enlightened land." As a beginning for New York in the great work of repairing and strengthening the foundations of American society, in strengthening the sacred institution of marriage, and in deference to the hint from our Utica memorialist, we would submit to our orthodox churchmen that, in calling the attention of our next Legislature to this cancerous excrescence of the Oneida Community, they may achieve a reform as beneficent in its effects as those which we expect from the reconstruction of our city government.

The Ministerial Crisis in Austria.

The crisis which has lasted for some days in Austria seems at last about to be ended. The Baron von Kellersberg has all but completed his Cabinet appointments, and the new names promise to be satisfactory. The Baron will himself hold the portfolio of the Interior and assume the duties of President of the Council. The Financial Department will be under the care of Holzgethan. Dr. Stremayer is to be Minister of Worship; Chlumetzky, Minister of Justice; De Pleuer, Minister of Commerce, and the War Department and the Bureau of Agriculture are to be presided over respectively by Schoel and Grocholski. Some of the names are new, but most of them are well known. Grocholski is a Galician Pole, and was a vigorous supporter at one time of the policy of Hohenwart; Holzgethan and Stremayer were members of the Potocki administration; De Pleuer belonged to the Cabinet of Count de Taffe. According to the cable despatch the new President of the Council has made it public, through the official organs, that the policy which he pursued when in opposition, and which resulted in the expulsion of the Hohenwart Ministry, will be adhered to and vigorously followed out. It is not our opinion that the trouble in Austria is to be brought to an end by the success of the new Ministry. The evil is radical, and time is necessary, if, indeed, time can cure it. The policy of decentralization has been pushed by Count Hohenwart far beyond the limits ever intended by Baron Beust. The German population in the Austrian empire are resolutely opposed to it, and the Hungarians in this matter are of one mind with the Germans. It will surprise some of our readers to know that this decentralization movement is at bottom reactionary. It is conservative in the worst sense, and its principal leaders are ultramontane—the very men who, in the young years of Francis Joseph, bound Austria hand and foot and sold him to Rome. The chances are daily becoming fewer and fewer that the King of Hungary will ever have to submit to the humiliation of being crowned King of Hungary; the chances are daily becoming more and more numerous that the Austrian empire will at no distant day break up and that dissatisfied Germans and Czechs alike will find contentment and security within the limits of the restored German empire. It was so once. Why should it not be so again, even despite the imperial manifesto which has been just issued, and of which we have the points in our telegram from Prague to-day?

THE CASE OF W. M. TWEED.—Will W. M. Tweed be re-elected to the Senate? As the controlling political elements of his district are, according to democratic authority, outlaws, vagrants, loafers, vagabonds and "bummers," they would probably go for him if he were under conviction and awaiting his sentence as a robber of the public treasury. He will, therefore, in all probability, be re-elected, and if so will doubtless go to Albany to claim his seat, as with a decisive vindication from his constituents. But each House of the Legislature is the final "judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members," and should Mr. Tweed show himself in the Senate, as a member thereof, on or after the 1st of January next, we cannot doubt that a motion will be made to expel him as disqualified to sit in that body in consequence of the high crimes and misdemeanors with which he is connected as a guilty party. Whatever may be the general results of Tuesday's elections to the State Senate, if Tweed is among them we cannot believe it possible that he will be allowed to take his seat.

ONE OF OUR CONTEMPORARIES, which plumes itself upon its superior foreign correspondence, might have the journalistic courtesy to give acknowledgment when it copies bodily our translation of a long and interesting narrative, instead of passing it off, as it apparently does, as its own production. Our contemporary is ever welcome to enliven its columns by the republication of our news, but it is not too much to ask that it may name the source.

Our Religious Free Table.

The political situation in this city and county is the chief topic for editorial comment in the columns of our local religious contemporaries this week.

The Observer—Presbyterian organ—asks the indulgence of its readers outside the State of New York while it makes a special appeal to those in it, and especially in this city, in regard to the election on Tuesday next. The Observer proceeds to observe, under the text of "Christians Called to the Polls":—

This appeal we make now to our fellow citizens is not to democratic or republican, but to patriot and Christian, in a crisis that has far higher interests involved than the success of any party that ever had a name since the republic was founded. We have come to a point in the progress of civil government when the two great opposing forces of virtue and vice, of intelligence and ignorance, are fairly set against one another; and we are going into an election to decide for an honest man's party; and now, at the crisis of the battle, when, if we had such a legion like the Old Guard or the King's Own, to hurl into the breach, we could carry the day for the right, no such party exists.

Why don't the Observer call upon the "bloody Sixty-ninth" to do the work it seeks from the "Old Guard" or the "King's Own"? What "King's Own" it refers to, by the way, we are a little at a loss to discover. Perhaps it means Colonel Pratt's regiment of Kings county—a very gallant regiment, to bring out which needs no special writ of habeas corpus if an emergency demands its appearance in martial array.

The Observer's columns this week furthermore show that its chief editor is again at his post. For example, besides the political situation in this city, the subjects of "A Church Enriched by Robbery," "The Organization of Charity," "Mock Turtle Repudiated" (a beautiful idea, probably meaning "Mock Turtle"), "Fiery Trials," "Beans and Potatoes Wanted," and so on—beans and potatoes especially. The Observer is becoming a very readable and spicy paper without libellous caricatures.

The Independent—Congregationalist—dives into "the lowest depth," and drags up the gaunt remains of a gentleman somewhat talked of and written about lately, to wit, William M. Tweed, declaring that he has not stolen a loaf of bread or a handful of coal—a theft which would have been quickly enough punished; he has plunged his arm to the shoulder into the treasure vaults of the city of which he was legal proprietor and has abstracted millions.

When "Boss" Tweed became "legal proprietor of the treasure vaults of the city" is not clearly defined by the Independent writer. It has been generally supposed that Comptroller Connolly, or his Deputy-in-Chief, Andrew H. Green, was the legal custodian of the city's funds; at any rate, they act as if one or the other of them were. And again the Independent wrings the impenitent hearts of an ex-State Senator and an ex-Congressman as follows:—

That if, citizens of New York—citizens of the United States! A branded and convicted thief will be elected as your senator at Albany! It is not out of keeping with the past. Bruisers and grog-sellers have been your senators. Your assemblymen have been sent as your representatives to Congress the most notorious prize-fighter and gambler that ever took advantage of his position for his own ends. It is well that our people should see it—it is an impressive spectacle to behold—the biggest thief on this continent chosen legislator of the State! He promises to be elected by a majority of thirty thousand. Now he is to do it will be understood when we remember that three years ago his own hand gave the grand Governor Ruler of the State, and eighty-nine more ballots than he contained voters.

The Independent regards as the "important event of the past week" (to the religious world) to have been the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the American Missionary Association in Hartford. Dr. Horace Bushnell presided. This association has undoubtedly done much good toward civilizing the barbarians of the far East and other heathen regions. But why don't they try to do something for our own benighted fellow citizens—the negroes in the South, the Indians—those who pay taxes—in the West and the Ku Klux Klans, wherever they may now exist or may have collapsed? Here are fields for the exercise of the most generous spirit of missionary goodness, and, for that matter, the association might take a peep into some of our local official departments and see whether some preaching and less preying might not be of service there.

The Evangelist strikes out squarely on the subject of "Party Obligations—How Far Binding," taking the ground that no party obligations are sufficiently binding to compel the partisan to sustain corruption and fraud. Says the Evangelist:—

When truly good men enter into politics, and take sides with a party, they ought to be quite as eager to keep their own party clear of shame and reproach as to seek a victory over their opponents. When this kind of honor enters into our political affairs, the success of either party will not endanger the safety of the State.

The eyes of the Golden Age are not dazzled by what it terms the brilliancy of General Grant's administration. The following are the sum and substance of the Golden Age's views:—

Not even the plea of availability can be urged in President Grant's behalf. What he was originally nominated it was said that no other man could carry the country. No such statement can be truthfully made now. On the contrary, Tammany frauds have split the democratic party in twain and any good republican can be elected the next President. General Grant is not at all necessary to a victory of the republicans in 1872. Charles Sumner would receive a higher vote than he. So would Horace Greeley. So would any one of a dozen other statesmen. It is no use, therefore, to be re-nominating President Grant. One term of such a man is enough. Two terms would be a calamity.

The President will no doubt be much exercised in mind and disturbed in his sleep and in his dreams when he finds that his brother Tilton has gone back on him in this unhand-some manner.

The Jewish Times thus appeals to the voting population of its own sect:—

Vote for the man of whom you know that he will not barter away your trust, that he is not seeking the office to enrich himself. Help to restore the good name of this commonwealth. Your most pressing business on Tuesday is to deposit your ballot and to lend your influence to the success of the reform movement and of the reform ticket in this city and State.

Calvary Cemetery.

Shakespeare perhaps never showed more clearly his intimate knowledge of human nature than when he represented the grave-digger in Hamlet reliving the monotony of his labor with ribald jests. It may be that grave-digging human nature will continue to exhibit the same characteristic indifference to propriety which the great dramatist noticed in his day. With the evidence furnished in our columns to-day from unquestionable sources, it would appear that the diggers of our time carry ribald indecency to a point not dreamed of by their fellows of a past age, who were wont at least to respect the feelings of the living. Such scenes as are reported of daily occurrence at Calvary Cemetery evidence a coarseness and vulgarity that are a reproach to our civilization. Among all men and in all times the ceremony of burial has been regarded as a most solemn and sacred rite, and outside the professional grave digger we do not think that any one ever selects a grave as a fitting place for obscene jest. That men can be so degraded as to make merry over the dead is revolting, but our feelings of disgust are intensified when we think that there are beings so lost to all sense of propriety as to make exhibition of their facetiousness in presence of mourning friends. Brutality and ignorance can go no further. But what shall be said of those who cannot allege ignorance as an excuse and yet are responsible for the continuance of these scenes? As will be seen in another column, a number of trustees, with the Catholic Archbishop of New York as the president, control the cemetery where these disgraceful scenes are of daily occurrence, and yet no effort is made to remedy them and introduce that decency and decorum which are found in the other metropolitan cemeteries. It is an important question for the Catholic community of New York whether or not they will continue to suffer the abuse of power which is evidenced in the mismanagement of their property by practically irresponsible trustees. The discontinuance of an annual report by these trustees will not serve to increase public confidence, especially at this moment, when men are morbidly sensitive as to the control and disposition of money. It will not be pretended that the people have no right to investigate the actions of the trustees, for there can be no question that this valuable property belongs not to the Archbishop, nor to the trustees, but to the Catholic community for whose benefit it was acquired. In this free country men will look with disfavor on any attempt to vest rights which belong to the people in close corporations, for experience teaches us that invariably when this occurs corruption creeps in. We do not purpose to do more than to call attention to what we know to be a disgrace to the diocese and a grievance to the Catholic community; but if no steps be taken to remedy the evils to which we now publicly invite attention we shall at some future day return to the subject and offer some suggestions for the abatement of the nuisance.

THE OLD CATHOLIC PARTY IN BAVARIA.

A letter which we publish in another column to-day from the HERALD correspondent in Munich gives an interesting and an instructive résumé of the "Old Catholic" movement in Bavaria, led by Dr. Döllinger. It deals particularly with the political side of the subject. From its inception to the present stage of the movement the correspondent treats the matter in a fair and impartial manner. To those who feel at all interested in the religious agitation now attracting the attention of the Catholic professors of Germany the letter will afford much satisfaction. The position taken by the Bavarian ministry is unmistakably on the side of the "Old Catholics," in opposition to the party recognized as the ultramontanes. Von Lütz, a member of the Bavarian ministry, is a strong upholder of the position taken by Dr. Döllinger and his adherents, and from the position taken by the government on the Catholic question lately it is evident that the old Catholics will have all the liberty they desire in religious matters.

POLITICAL DEMORALIZATION IN SPAIN.

Spanish party prejudice is still all powerful against the cause of internal peace, order and executive tranquillity in Spain. The political leaders in Madrid seem anxious to lay hold of any instrument, no matter how dangerous the agency may be, in order to use it against their opponents, particularly if these latter are in the enjoyment of government power and position. Señor Zorrilla has broken off from Sagasta. He threatens to employ the subject of the existence of the International Society in the kingdom as a Parliamentary weapon for the injury of the present Ministry. He will require to know how the organization has been treated—how it will be treated in the future. This discussion can scarcely produce any benefit, except it may be to the Internationals. Zorrilla is about to "play with edged tools." The King's government even may be "hoisted" by his "petard." Political party zealots are very dangerous to the interests of a wholesome executive.

NOW THAT THE "THERMOMETRIC GATEWAYS"

theory is confirmed by the grand discovery of Payer and Weyprecht, it is well to remember the men who have so long defended its soundness in the teeth of the most bitter and persistent opposition. To Captain Bent and Mr. Thompson B. Maury clearly belongs the great merit of having kept this solution of the Arctic problem prominently before the public. With pen and voice they have for years struggled for the truth and have braved the contempt of not a few of the most prominent of the scientific world. At a meeting of the New York Geographical Society, not so many years ago, Judge Daly made a refutation of Mr. Maury's exposition of the Bent theory the subject of his annual address. Let us now all cordially agree in awarding them the praise due to the victors in a gallantly waged fight.

TAMMANY REPUBLICANS find little favor in the rural districts. The Telegraph, of Buffalo, the leading German republican paper in western New York, yesterday hauled down the name of L. L. Lewis, republican candidate for State Senator, and substituted the name of W. G. Fargo, the democratic nominee. Lewis is accused of uniformly supporting Boss Tweed's bills in the last Legislature. Hence the Germans determined to defeat his re-election.

The Mexican Revolution.

A HERALD special telegram from Mexico brings the news report which we publish to-day of the condition of affairs which exists in the neighboring republic. The advices embrace the current history of events, under a Monterey date of the 25th ultimo, despatched from Matamoros. The situation was not materially changed. General Trevino remained outside of Saltillo. His army force was equal to an attack on the town, but his supply of artillery insufficient for an effective support of the movement. Operations were delayed in consequence. Martial law prevailed inside, the place having been declared in a state of siege by the government commander, Cerillo. General Martinez was on the opposite side of Saltillo. His interruption of the lines of communication with the interior was persistently continuous. General Cerillo asked the government for a reinforcement to his artillery, but his correspondence was captured and published in the Monterey newspapers. Iñarra Trevino, Governor elect of Coahuila, died in the camp of General Trevino from the effects of hardship and exposure. He had just joined the revolutionary party. General Corona was said to be marching to take the command of the government forces. Cortina was still preparing to assail Navajo. All the cattle stealers on the borders of the Rio Grande are said to have joined his army, so that that particular line of crime has disappeared from the river territory, for a season, at least. This tends to verify the adage, "It is an ill wind that blows nobody good."

The Mormons and Their Troubles.

In the HERALD of yesterday we published an interview had by one of our correspondents with Bishop Sharpe, of Utah. The Bishop is full of confidence, notwithstanding the sorrows which have gathered around his favorite institutions:—

Remember, have you any intention, as a people, of leaving Utah for some more fortunate place where you might do as you pleased? Mr. SHARPE.—No, sir. Our interests there are too vast and varied to easily forsake. We found the country when we first entered it (it was then a part of Mexico) a wilderness, and by industry and toil we have made it into a garden, building and stocking like the rose, teeming with all the elements of wealth, and we are not going to quietly abandon it now, when our work is nearly done and we are living in comparative comfort.

All this is no doubt true; but, for all that, Mormonism must go to the wall. It is a blot upon the republic, and, with a little delay as possible, it must be wiped out. Delegate Hooper will no doubt soon find out that General Grant means business, and that, having put his hand to the plough, there is but small chance that he will look back. Bishop Sharpe indulges the hope that some compromise may yet be arrived at and that matters will not be pushed to extremities. While we cannot write a word in favor of the further toleration of polygamy, we cannot refuse to admit that some consideration is due to a complicated state of things which the government of the United States, if it has not indirectly encouraged, has at least long winked at. In putting down the twin relic all harsh measures must be avoided. The women and the children are not to be flung upon the cold charity of the world.

THE PAPAL MISSION TO THE SULTAN.

The special mission which was recently despatched from the Court of the Holy See to that of the Sultan of Turkey has failed in its object—the obtaining of an amelioration of the everyday condition and ecclesiastical status of the Roman Catholics who live under the lay rule of His Majesty. Monsignor Franchi has taken his departure from Constantinople for Rome. The government of the Sublime Porte appears, judging from the words of our cable telegram, to be as prejudiced, or conservative, as in past days on the subject of toleration to Christians; for it looks as if the imperial refusal to enter into discussion on the subject of the position of the Catholics applied to the members of all the other missionary churches, as well as to those who worship in the fold of St. Peter. It appears also as if the Turkish government remains impenetrable to even the most gentle influences when they are intended for the ultimate refinement and elevation of its subjects.

THERE NEVER WAS SUCH AN EXHIBITION before in all the annals of the civilized world as that of the wholesale spoils from the public treasury made manifest in those Broadway Bank disclosures. There never was such another exhibition of bold defiance of public opinion as that of W. M. Tweed as a candidate for the State Senate in the face of these astounding disclosures against him. His election, under the circumstances, will be a scandal and a reproach to this community which will be echoed around the world, and yet the chances are in favor of his election, and he asks for thirty thousand majority. And if his followers vote by hundreds and count by thousands, "what are you going to do about it?"

GREELEY AND GRIDLEY.—The main question in this election, according to Greeley, is Gridley; but it appears that, according to Gridley, it is Greeley. The friends of Mr. Greeley, however, will please remember that a vote for Gridley is a vote for Greeley against General Grant and Collector Murphy, and that the main question is Grant or Greeley for the White House.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE has decided to make a complete holiday of Tuesday, in order that its members may have full opportunity to help the work of reform at the polls.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4—7 P. M.
Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.
The area of highest pressure has moved north-eastward into the Middle States and Vermont, with the northwest and northeasterly winds on the Middle and East Atlantic coast. The area of lowest pressure has apparently moved from Iowa eastward, with southerly winds on the southern half of Lake Michigan and northeasterly winds on Lake Superior. Another area of low pressure has appeared off the Carolina coast, with heavy rain from Virginia southward. Clear weather prevails in the lower Mississippi valley.
Probabilities.
Cloudy and threatening weather will probably continue from Cape Hatteras to Cape Cod, with northeasterly winds; clearing weather prevail on Sunday on the South Atlantic coast, and clear weather west of Alabama and Indiana; threatening weather, with northeasterly winds, prevail during the night on Lakes Huron and Superior, and easterly winds veering to south on the lower lakes. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the evening at our stations.